



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

found in the herbarium of Wellesley College a specimen distributed with *Evernia furfacea* (L.) Mann, collected by EDWARD PALMER at San Diego, California, in December 1888. A duplicate of this collecting has been kindly sent me by Dr. L. W. RIDDLE, who also calls my attention to the fact that this plant was distributed in *Decades North American Lichens* (no. 154) from San Quintin Bay, Lower California, Mexico, where it was collected by C. R. ORCUTT (see HASSE, Bryologist 13:61. 1910).—R. HEBER HOWE, JR., *Thoreau Museum, Concord, Mass.*

Fertilization in Rafflesia.—The remarkable and renowned *Rafflesia* has long attracted attention, but little has been known of its more minute details. An investigation²⁰ of its embryo sac and fertilization shows that in spite of the parasitic habit and grotesque appearance, the development of the embryo sac and the process of fertilization are quite normal. It was noted that young stages in the development of the ovule are found in nearly mature buds, and that the development of the sac takes place after the flower is open.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Microchemistry of chromosomes.²¹—The title arouses interest, but from the paper we learn only that chromosomes may be dissolved in hot water, while the reticulum of the resting nucleus is little affected, and that therefore the importance of chromatin in heredity has been overestimated. That there are chemical changes as chromosomes are developed from a reticulum has been known for some time, but we now know the effect of hot water upon chromosomes and theories of heredity.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Absorption of salts by Bromeliaceae.—From his work with the Bromeliaceae, Aso²² concludes that *Ananas sativus*, *Pitcairnia imbricata*, and *Nidularia purpurea* do not take up, or only in very small amounts, by means of the scales of the leaves, salts soluble in water. On the other hand, *Tillandsia usneoides*, after five days of submergence in a 0.3 per cent lithium nitrate solution, showed in different parts of the plant considerable quantities of the salt.—R. CATLIN ROSE.

²⁰ ERNST, A., und SCHMID, ED., Embryosack entwickelung bei *Rafflesia Patma* Bl. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. 27:176-186. pl. 8. 1909.

²¹ NĚMEC, B., Zur Mikrochemie der Chromosomen. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. 27:43-47. 1909.

²² Aso, K., Können Bromeliaceen durch die Schuppen der Blätter Salze aufnehmen? Flora 100:447-449. 1910.